

U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Energy Assurance



Energy Assurance: State Stakeholder Meeting



June 9-10, 2003
Loews L'Enfant Hotel
Washington D.C.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Energy's Office of Energy Assurance (OEA) leads the federal effort to ensure a secure and reliable flow of energy to America's homes, businesses, industries, and critical infrastructures. OEA accomplishes this mission by working in collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security and in partnership with industry stakeholders and state and local governments.



OEA conducted a State Stakeholder Meeting June 9-10, 2003 in Washington, DC. OEA, which was reconstituted following the formation of the Department of Homeland Security in March 2003, hosted the meeting as a first step in working with stakeholders to develop a comprehensive and coordinated national agenda for energy assurance. The objectives for the meeting were to understand state stakeholder's perspectives on energy assurance needs and to discuss pathways forward with state and industry stakeholders.

The state stakeholders expressed that some existing energy assurance programs and resources are in place

and working well, but significant coordination and communications gaps exist between federal, state and local, and private industry stakeholders. State stakeholders often do not understand federal versus state energy emergency roles, and the critical importance of energy assurance is not communicated effectively to state-level decision makers. The lack of sustained, consistent support for energy assurance at the federal level has contributed to these issues.



Looking forward, state needs and expectations focus on coordination, communications, policy analysis and support, outreach and training, and technology development. In each of these areas, state stakeholders rely upon OEA to use its leadership role and resources to support, coordinate, and assist states in their energy assurance programs.

Given numerous and diverse state needs and a complex array of stakeholders, the group supported the development of a national agenda for energy assurance. Such an agenda must be developed on a consensus basis by the appropriate cross-section of stakeholders and establish realistic objectives. The national agenda must have a clear scope and not cover old ground, but instead incorporate an assessment of current and past energy assurance efforts.

Industry stakeholders, who joined the meeting for the state's summary presentation and a roundtable discussion, expressed some similar energy assurance needs: clearly defined roles and responsibilities at the federal level, formal communications protocols, a comprehensive inventory of past and current assurance efforts, and a single, comprehensive plan for moving forward. Industry stressed the importance of coordination and effective communications to eliminate redundancy in assurance efforts.

Moving forward, OEA will absorb the input from the state and industry meeting participants as it continues to set up the reconstituted Office and lay the groundwork for a national agenda for energy assurance. OEA will hold additional discussions with these and other stakeholder groups in the next 3-4 months as it continues to further explore stakeholder needs and establish partnerships.

Meeting Participants

State Stakeholders

- Kentucky State Energy Office
- NARUC
- NASEO
- NCSL
- NGA
- Southern States Energy Board
- State of Maryland

Industry Stakeholders

- Alliance to Save Energy
- AGA
- APPA
- The Council on Competitiveness
- EEI
- EPRI
- GTI
- INGAA
- NPGA
- NRECA
- NERC

For a complete attendance list, see Appendix B.

Background

The Department of Energy's Office of Energy Assurance (OEA) leads the federal effort to ensure a secure and reliable flow of energy to America's homes, businesses, industries, and critical infrastructures. It accomplishes this mission by working in collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security and in partnership with industry stakeholders and state and local governments.

The Office of Energy Assurance was reconstituted following a federal government-wide reorganization of homeland security functions as outlined in the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The Office pursues the strategies, functions, and initiatives outlined in the *National Strategy for Homeland Security*, the *National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets*, and the *National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace*.

In keeping with its collaborative approach, OEA conducted a State Stakeholder Meeting June 9-10, 2003 in Washington, DC. OEA hosted the meeting as a first step in working with stakeholders to develop a comprehensive and coordinated national agenda to energy assurance. The objectives for the meeting were to understand state stakeholder's perspectives on energy assurance needs and to discuss pathways forward with state and industry stakeholders.

The 1-1/2 day meeting explored the experiences and needs of state stakeholders, outlined the key characteristics of a national agenda for energy assurance, and brought forward the needs and concerns of industry stakeholders during a roundtable discussion (see Agenda in Appendix A). State stakeholders participated in the entire meeting, while the industry representatives joined the meeting for the final summary session and roundtable discussion. The meeting was conducted in a facilitated format, but the dialogue was given few boundaries so that participants could express a wide range of ideas and concerns. A meeting participant list is included in Appendix B.

Introductory Session

Denise Swink, Acting Director of the Office of Energy Assurance, began the meeting with a brief presentation on the reconstituted Office (Appendix C). This presentation established a vision for a robust, secure, and reliable energy infrastructure that will be accomplished in partnership with states, local governments, and private industry. The Office will conduct its energy assurance responsibilities through six functions: Energy Emergencies Support and Management, Enabling Partnerships, State and Local Government Support, Criticality of Assets, Technology Development and Application, and Policy and Analysis. In order to create a framework for identifying, implementing, and coordinating energy assurance efforts, OEA will collaborate with key stakeholders to develop and implement a sustainable and evolving national agenda for energy assurance.



State Stakeholder Perspectives

Following this presentation, the state stakeholders related their experiences of working with OEA, expressed their needs and expectations, and identified key attributes for a national agenda for energy assurance. The results from these discussions are shown below in Tables 1 – 3.

“The state-level data is critical, has worked well, and is a critical component of response.”

— Jeff Genzer,
National Association
of State Energy Officials

The state stakeholders felt that a handful of existing assurance programs (e.g., SHOPP) and resources (e.g., state-level energy data) are in place and working well (Table 1). A number of communications programs, industry group-led initiatives, and collaboration efforts amongst stakeholders groups are underway and achieving good results.

However, two central themes of what is *not* working well are coordination and communications. Many state stakeholders do not understand federal versus state energy emergency authorities and roles. Regional coordination at the state level is also lacking. The critical importance of energy assurance is not communicated effectively to state-level decision makers. A shortcoming that underlies each of these issues is the lack of sustained, consistent support for energy assurance at the federal level.

Table 1. State Stakeholders: Understanding Where We Are

WHAT IS WORKING WELL	WHAT IS NOT WORKING WELL	ISSUES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SHOPP (State Heating Oil and Propane Program)• Good state-level data quality from EIA• State-level data is critical and has worked well• NERC's activities are effective – not mandatory• Sharing of model agreements, legal documents, executive orders• Midwest regional conference call to report on status of energy stocks<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Propane– Distillates– Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy emergency function at the federal level has risen and faded over time• Consistency is needed• Unclear what the Federal and state authorities are<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Interrelationships not understood• A need for additional data exists• Energy often does not make it on the list of top state priorities• Energy is not prominent enough in homeland security awareness• Need to identify links between natural gas and electricity• Need to know the impacts on the industry that result from fuel switching• Need better regional coordination (between states)• No effective system to coordinate environmental and energy officials• Inadequate authorities• State vs. federal authorities are not clear• Connecting energy people to existing communications mechanisms• Lack of control of gas allocation (convenience stores)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different energy system and functions now than in the 70's—different needs• Energy is a part of everything—can cascade• Having people who know about energy complexity is critical• Different states have different structures—leads to confusion• Very significant turnover in states• States do not fund energy emergency planning—they <i>react</i> when events occur

Table 2. What Do the States Expect from the Federal Government?

NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS		MOVING FORWARD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One official point of contact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High level attention • Education (continuous) and coordination of state policy makers • Assistance in developing communication protocols • Establish regular communication between state and federal policymakers via regular meetings • Timely and accurate state-level energy data and industry analysis • Support development of educational and analytical materials • Regional coordination mechanisms needed for planning • Support multi-state emergency response exercises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Focus on recovery time • Near-term regional coordination: direct information to states re: energy emergencies to support state-level decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Give states the ability to provide succinct, timely information to governors • Help states adopt model state protocols • Summer and winter fuels meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Electric – Natural gas – Heating fuels – Transportation fuels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and financial assistance for planning • Standardize telecommunication devices for emergency workers • More states in SHOPP • Assistance in developing a model state protocol focusing on information disclosure, cost recovery • Assist states in creating a climate that supports energy security investments • Address market failures that affect energy security assurance • Support for new technologies for a more robust infrastructure • Leadership for states in developing supportive policies • Support development of sample state legislation and model rules • Assist in establishing communications among state policymakers • Support technical assistance to state policy makers • Support states in addressing: information exchange, paying for energy security, policy related to security • More structured, formal approach to handling energy emergencies • Institutional model for ongoing training • Training to reflect more complex energy environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Example: over 200 fuels tracked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Agenda is a good idea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Set objectives appropriately – Consensus-based process – Get the right people involved – How to integrate industry? – Explore interdependencies – Ongoing advisory committee? • Need more systematic approach • Use existing recommendations from state implement/prioritize • Use upcoming state meetings to get DOE to talk with groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Models • EPA Acid Rain Policy is an example • National Wind Coordinating Council is an example

Once the current situation had been established, the states' needs, expectations, and suggestions for moving forward were explored (Table 2). State needs and expectations focus on coordination, communications, policy analysis and support, outreach and training, and technology development. In each of these areas, state stakeholders rely upon OEA to use its leadership role and resources to support and assist states in their energy assurance programs.

One prominent issue is the need for *continuous* education at the state legislature level due to the frequent turnover in personnel. Increased education would increase the awareness of energy infrastructure security at the state level and also help to support a policy environment conducive to energy assurance. Education and outreach at the state level could therefore address several of the states needs and expectations.

“In terms of policy makers, the education component is the most important part.”

— Delegate Carol Petzold,
State of Maryland

The list of state needs is broad and diverse. The group felt that a national agenda for energy assurance would be very useful to address these needs in an integrated framework. The agenda should be developed on a consensus basis by the appropriate cross-section of stakeholders and establish realistic objectives.

When discussed in greater detail, it became apparent that a national agenda for energy assurance should address critical issues, include a diverse array of groups, and incorporate key attributes to be successful (Table 3).

Table 3. Energy Assurance State Stakeholder Meeting: National Agenda

QUESTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL AGENDA	KEYS TO SUCCESS	WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED	HOW DO WE GET CONSENSUS ON NATIONAL GOALS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the long-term national goals? • How to sustain a commitment? • How to make energy a high priority? • How does it get paid for? • What are industry's priorities? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – How are they set? – How much energy assurance is enough? • How does national agenda relate to legislation? • What are the roles of key stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Federal vs. state vs. industry • Who should have access to information? • Industry's view on state policies • What role does insurance (industry) play? • How to avoid unintended consequences? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify relevant groups • How to identify and reduce gaps in understanding energy assurance? • How to measure progress? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we choose/sort through goals • Don't reinvent the wheel • Create a summary inventory that surveys energy assurance activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide appropriate information to state legislators – Including exercises and efforts • Getting legislators to focus on energy assurance issues • Clearly define parameters scope • Bring in the “unlikely” actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – State Energy Office – Policy • State regulators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Energy (PUC) – Environment • State legislators • Members of Congress • Federal government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – DHS – DOE – DOT – EPA • Environmental officials • Consumer organizations • Other DOE offices • Funders and policy makers, LWV, AAUW • Farmers, agriculture • Railroads, trucking • Environmental representatives (e.g., NRDC) • Academics (economics, engineering) • State governments energy, regulatory and emergency management • Refiners, pipeline operators, marketers, producers • Educators (Universities, forums, foundations, academics) • National laboratories • Regional representatives • State/local government, mayors, counties • Transportation organizations (rail, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at it like a political campaign! • Committee structure • Identify champions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Activists • Executive Committee, Regional representatives function, Ad Hoc committees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Executive, Regional, Ad Hoc • First articulate what is at stake • Get the right groups involved • Support from the White House • Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Write final paper – Convene meetings – Prepare issue briefs – Define issues • Agree on a good process that moves toward consensus • Focus on the leaders (e.g., California and New York) • Form a consensus-building organization • Agree on goals early, in levels of expectation • Demonstrate need (what's at stake) and viable solutions • Establish easy buy-ins to meet need • Pilot projects • Recognize regional differences

The national agenda will address many state stakeholders needs, such as establishing goals, defining roles and responsibilities, and supporting a sustainable national energy assurance program. It must have a clear scope and not cover old ground, but instead incorporate an assessment and inventory of current and past energy assurance efforts. Building consensus on the goals of the national agenda is a critical element that requires identifying champions, involving the appropriate groups, and utilizing an effective structure. Beyond the obvious energy security-related groups that must be involved (e.g., DOE, DHS, state and local government, industry), organizations with less direct links must also be engaged (e.g., insurance industry, environmental organizations, transportation groups).

At the conclusion of their discussions the state stakeholders summarized their perspectives on energy assurance in a brief presentation (Appendix D). Matthew Brown of the National Conference of State Legislatures presented on behalf of the group to their industry counterparts, who joined the meeting at this point.

“Once OEA gets up and running and [roles] are clarified we’ll all be a lot more comfortable.”

*– Diane DeVaul,
Northeast-Midwest Institute*



Industry Stakeholder Perspectives

Industry stakeholders offered numerous observations and posed questions and concerns based on their experience in working with the government on energy assurance. Foremost among industry's needs is a clear and formal coordination of federal roles and responsibilities. Industry groups want to know which federal organizations are responsible for certain functions

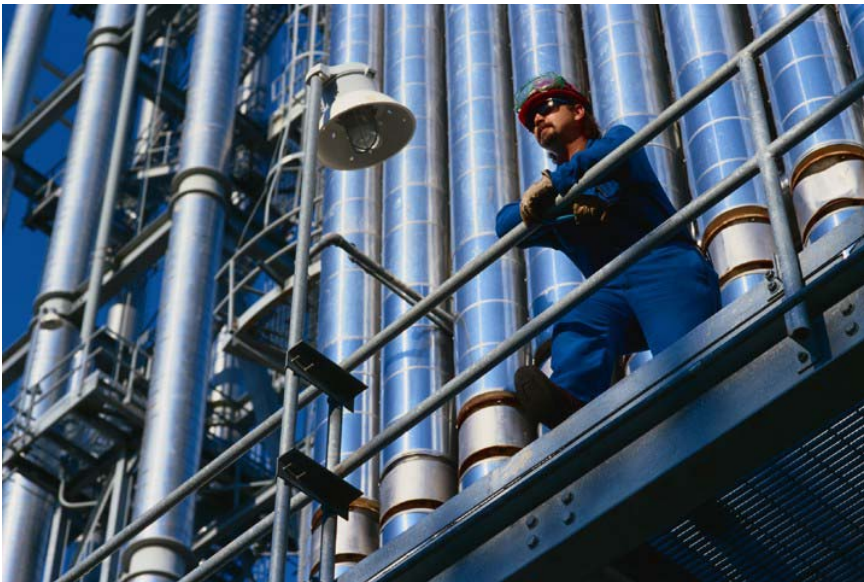
to make their energy assurance efforts more efficient and less redundant.

A clearer delineation of federal roles is also necessary to improve communications.

Another prominent industry need is improved coordination of energy assurance efforts throughout industry and government. Past and current assurance activities should be recognized and built upon as needed, and future initiatives should be prioritized and coordinated in the context of a comprehensive plan.

“We need to assess exactly where we are today and what we’ve accomplished in the past.”

– Michael Hyland,
American Public Power Association



The industry participants also provided insights on the best ways to move forward with a concerted, coordinated approach to energy infrastructure assurance, including the following suggestions:

- Establish clearly defined roles and responsibilities for government groups involved with infrastructure assurance.
- Coordinate and consolidate R&D initiatives to determine what efforts are underway, what technology can be used now, and what technology is more viable for the long-term.
- Assess where we are today and what OEA and industry have already accomplished in the past.
- Avoid redundancy in modeling, meeting topics, assurance initiatives, and other areas.
- Establish and maintain *two-way* communication between industry and government.
- Consider security as a component of reliability.
- Be cognizant of “meeting fatigue” and its impact on industry stakeholders.
- Provide industry with a mechanism to supply their ideas and information on what they have already done to OEA
- Develop a *single, comprehensive* plan for energy assurance that industry can endorse and follow.
- Educate others in the economy of the importance of energy assurance.
- Recognize that both energy efficiency and energy assurance are continual processes of improvement.
- Capitalize on the current situation as an opportunity to look forward and develop a vision for the industry that involves energy efficiency and energy conservation.
- Consider the role and needs of end users in energy assurance efforts.

“If the government can speak with a single voice on these issues it will be very, very helpful.”

– Larry Brown,
Edison Electric Institute

“Please come up with a plan that we can get behind, endorse, and work on so we’re not working a little bit here and a little bit there.”

– Lou Leffler, North American
Electric Reliability Council

Next Steps

“Let’s take this opportunity to get it right, put it in place, and give it some staying power.”

– Denise Swink,
Office of Energy Assurance

OEA’s efforts to create a robust, secure, and reliable energy infrastructure will be conducted in partnership with the states, local governments, and private industry. Accordingly, OEA will absorb the input from the state and industry meeting participants as it continues to set up the reconstituted Office and lay the groundwork for a national agenda for energy assurance. OEA will hold additional discussions with these and other stakeholder groups in the next 3-4 months as it continues to further understand stakeholder needs and establish partnerships. OEA will also notify the meeting participants when the Office’s Program Plan is available (anticipated July 2003).





Appendices

Appendix A: Energy Assurance State Stakeholder Meeting Agenda

U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Energy Assurance

Energy Assurance: State Stakeholder Meeting

June 9-10, 2003
Loews L'Enfant Hotel
Washington, DC

Preliminary Agenda

Monday, June 9

Time	Activity	Leader/Format
12:15 – 1:00	Registration/Check-in for State Stakeholders	
1:00 – 1:15	Welcome	Denise Swink/ Alice Lippert
1:15 – 1:45	Introductions/Opening Thoughts - What has been your involvement with DOE with respect to energy assurance/energy emergencies?	All
1:45 – 4:15	<u>Facilitated Session</u> - What is working well? - What is NOT working well? - New ideas <i>Break 3:00 – 3:15</i>	All (Jack Eisenhower - Facilitator)
4:15 – 5:00	How do we move forward?	Denise Swink/All
5:00	Adjourn	

Tuesday, June 10

Time	Activity	Leader/Format
8:00 – 8:30	Continental Breakfast	
8:30 – 11:00	<u>Facilitated Session</u> Process for Defining The End State: Developing a National Agenda for Energy Assurance <i>Break 10:00 – 10:15</i>	All (Jack Eisenhower - Facilitator)
11:00 – 11:30	Synthesis of Approach/Ideas	All
11:30 – 12:30	LUNCH	Hotel Restaurant
1:00	<i>Energy Industry Stakeholders Join the Meeting</i>	
1:00 – 1:45	State Needs and Expectations: Presentation of Findings	Designated Presenter(s)
1:45 – 2:45	Roundtable Discussion: Where do you go from here?	All
2:45 – 3:00	Closing Comments	All

Appendix B:

Energy Assurance State Stakeholder Attendee List

Hosts:

Denise Swink	Office of Energy Assurance
Alice Lippert	Office of Energy Assurance

State Stakeholders:

John Davies	Kentucky State Energy Office
Chuck Gray	National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
Michelle Merrill	National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
Frank Bishop	National Association of State Energy Officials
Jeff Genzer	National Association of State Energy Officials
Matthew Brown	National Conference of State Legislatures
Diane Shea	National Governors Association
Chris McIlroy	NGA Center for Best Practices
Diane DeVaul	Northeast-Midwest Institute
Carolyn Drake	Southern States Energy Board
Carol Petzold	State of Maryland

Industry Stakeholders:

Mark Hopkins	Alliance to Save Energy
Gary Gardner	American Gas Association
Michael Hyland	American Public Power Association
Chad Evans	Council on Competitiveness
Kim West	Council on Competitiveness
Larry Brown	Edison Electric Institute
Barbara Bauman Tyran	Electric Power Research Institute
Melanie Kenderdine	Gas Technology Institute
John F. Riordan	Gas Technology Institute
Robert Stokes	Gas Technology Institute
Terry Boss	Interstate Natural Gas Association of America
Phil Squair	National Propane Gas Association
Barry Lawson	National Rural Electrical Cooperative Association
Lou Leffler	North American Electric Reliability Council

Department of Energy Participants:

Carl Bauer	National Energy Technology Laboratory
Grace Dillard	Office of Energy Assurance
Hank Kenchington	Office of Energy Assurance
Theo Johnson	Office of Energy Assurance
David Salem	Office of Energy Assurance
Craig Zingman	Office of Energy Assurance
Tommy Cabe	Sandia National Laboratory

Meeting Observers:

Ken Green	BCS
Ken Boras	BCS
David Lewis	BCS
Michael Burdette	Crown Consulting
John Cook	Energy Information Administration
Henry Weigel	Energy Information Administration
Sean Plasynski	National Energy Technology Laboratory

Meeting Facilitators:

Jack Eisenhauer	Energetics
Jamie Lyons	Energetics

Appendix C: OEA Briefing

Office of Energy Assurance U.S. Department of Energy

State Stakeholder Meeting
June 9-10, 2003

A Shared Responsibility

Homeland security is a shared responsibility. In addition to a national strategy, we need compatible, mutually supporting state, local, and private-sector strategies.

*President George W. Bush
July 16, 2002*

DOE's Energy Assurance Roots

- ❑ DOE Critical Infrastructure Task Force (9/97)
- ❑ DOE Office of Emergency Operations (11/99)
- ❑ DOE Office of Energy Assurance (5/02)
- ❑ Homeland Security Reorganization (3/03)
- ❑ NEW DOE Office of Energy Assurance (3/03)

Context (Post 9/11)

- 9/01 ● Attacks on New York and Washington
- 11/01 ● DOE Deputy Secretary Forms National Laboratory Task Force
- 2/02 ● Deputy Secretary Endorses Task Force Findings
- 7/02 ● White House Issues National Strategy for Homeland Security
- 3/03 ● Government Reorganizes Homeland Security Functions
- 3/03 ● DOE Reorganizes Office of Energy Assurance (OEA)
- 5/03 ● OEA Develops Initial Program Plan



Energy Assurance Policy Guidance

- ❑ **National Energy Policy** (2001)
- ❑ **National Strategy for Homeland Security** (July 2002)
- ❑ **Federal Response Plan** (January 2003)
- ❑ **National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets** (February 2003)
- ❑ **National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace** (February 2003)



DOE's Energy Assurance Roles

- ❑ Lead the federal effort to protect critical infrastructure and key assets in the energy sector
- ❑ Work with the private sector and state and local governments to ensure a secure and reliable flow of energy
- ❑ Coordinate with DHS and other federal agencies on cyber and physical protection efforts



Vision for Energy Assurance

To create an energy infrastructure, in partnership with the States, local governments and private industry, that is **robust**, **secure**, and **reliable** in the new threat environment that includes malevolent threats and increasing complexity due to interdependencies



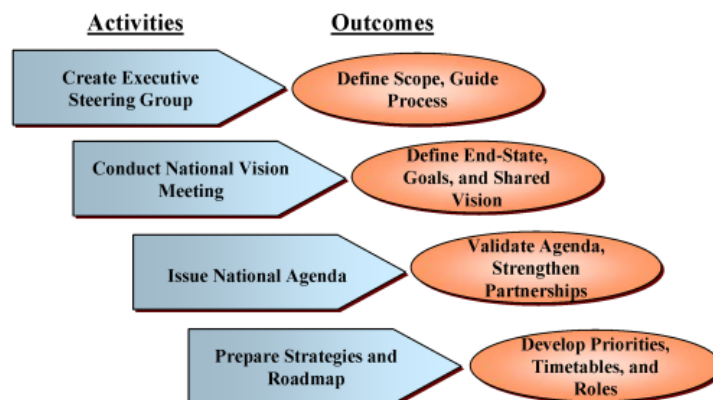
DOE Energy Assurance Functions

- ❑ Energy Emergencies Support and Management
- ❑ Enabling Partnerships
- ❑ State and Local Government Support
- ❑ Criticality of Assets
- ❑ Technology Development and Application
- ❑ Policy and Analysis

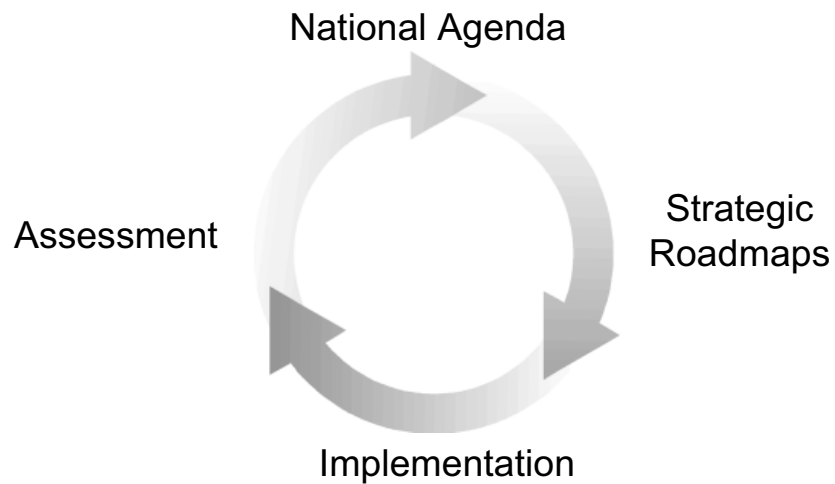
National Agenda for Energy Assurance

- ❑ Create a national framework for coordinating energy assurance efforts
- ❑ Define a vision of our end state
- ❑ Work with the energy sector, state and local governments, federal agencies, and citizens
- ❑ Build on existing studies and findings
- ❑ Develop the business case for energy security
- ❑ Develop priorities and performance measures

Developing a National Agenda



Implementing the National Agenda



Appendix D:
State Perspectives on Energy Assurance Presentation

State Perspectives on Energy Assurance

Energy Assurance: State
Stakeholder Meeting
June 9-10, 2003

Participating Organizations

- National Association of State Energy Officials
- National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
- National Governors Association
- National Conference of State Legislatures
- Southern States Energy Board
- Northeast-Midwest Institute

Purpose

- Understand state concerns in protecting energy systems and assuring energy delivery
- Answer the question: "What do states expect from the federal government?"
- Outline a process for moving forward

Bottom Line

- It's an ongoing process – no quick fixes
- Energy is key for many interdependent infrastructures
- Systems work great 99%+ of time but states need to be prepared
- Need to understand roles: industry, federal, and state
- States need to be at the table to address near-term and long-term needs
- We share a common interest in making energy assurance happen!

State Needs: Communication

- Single point-of-contact at DOE for energy disruptions & emergencies (high level)
- Facilitate communication among state officials in emergencies
 - Help in developing communications protocol
- Provide timely, accurate state-level data and analysis
- Standardize telecommunications for emergency workers

State Needs: Coordination and Planning

- Regional coordination to align states
- Support for multi-state emergency response exercises
- More states in the State Heating Oil and Propane Program
- Summer and Winter Fuels meetings
- Technical and financial assistance for planning

State Needs: Policies (1/2)

- Promote a more structured, formal approach to handling energy emergencies
- Address market failures that inhibit energy assurance
- Support new technologies for a more robust, secure energy infrastructure

State Needs: Policies (2/2)

- Help create a supportive climate for investments in energy security
 - Model state protocol on critical infrastructure policies and practices
 - Information disclosure (FOIA, etc.)
 - Cost recovery
 - Energy policies related to energy security (energy facility siting, fuel diversity, open meeting laws, etc.)
- Assist state policy makers
 - Develop sample state legislation and model rules
 - Educational and analytical materials
 - Coordinate national and regional meetings

How Do We Move Forward?

- Support the development of a “National Agenda for Energy Assurance”
- Implement near-term (<18 months) actions for priority needs
- Use upcoming state meetings to communicate DOE’s new role and approach

National Agenda: Questions

- What are the long-term goals? How much energy assurance is enough? How to measure progress?
- What are the roles of federal vs. state vs. private sector?
- How to make energy assurance a high priority with sustained commitment?
- What are industry’s priorities? How are they set?
- Who should have access to information?

National Agenda: Questions

- What are industry's view of state priorities?
- How to reduce gaps in understanding energy assurance?
- How to avoid unintended consequences?

National Agenda: Keys to Success

- Clearly define parameters and scope
- Don't reinvent the wheel
- Create an inventory of activities, actions, and exercises
- Get legislatures focused on energy assurance
- Include the right people (including the "unlikely actors")

Getting Consensus on National Goals

- Get the right groups involved
- Identify leaders, champions, and activists
- First articulate what is at stake
- Agree on a good process
- Establish easy buy-ins
- Recognize regional differences
- Agree on goals early, consider levels of expectations

